Num. CLV.] THE July 11, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, July 11, 1789. [Vol. III.

THE subscriber having administered on the estate of the late John Dousman, gives this notice to those who stand indebted to the estate of the deceased, that they immediately make payment or such arrangements as will enable the administratrix to finish the settlement of said estate.

Such as the deceased may be indebted to, are requested to give in their accounts on or before the 20th day of September next. The subscriber then intends to close the settlement of the estate.

CATHARINE DOUSMAN, Adminx.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1789.

To the Printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

I SEE that deputy Sterret still keeps my property advertised for sale, notwithstanding he well knows that debt, & interest, were fully satisfied long before the time of forbearance by the plaintiffs was expired, for the satisfaction of the public, and in vindication of my own character and conduct, I requeest you to insert a copy of the receipts, and Mr. Parker's order and letter upon the subject, which are as follow:

Received 19th March, 1789. from John M'Kee five pounds five shillings, in part of a judgement against him, Westmoreland, at suit of Drenning for use of Parker and Hill.

William Parker.

Received April 24th from John M'Kee, fifteen pounds in part of a judgement against him in Westmoreland court, Drenning for the use of Parker and Hill.

William Parker,

Received from John M'Kee eleven pounds in full of debt and interest upon an action in Westmoreland court in suit of Drenning against M'Kee, for the use of Parker and Hill. Witness my hand this 28th of April, 1789. William Parker.

A true copy from the original.

Dear Sir,

I am informed by Mr. John M'Kee that you have his goods advertised for sale to-morrow upon my suit and John Hill's. I expected that the whole proceedings were stopped, as I received the whole debt and interest upon that suit, and gave Mr. M'Kee a receipt in full for the same, which I expected was sufficient, I gave Mr. M'Kee six weeks to pay the last part of the money which I believe is about out this day, Tho' he paid me the whole money and interest on about the last of April or early in May, therefore this is to certify, that I am fully satisfied for all demands upon the said action, &c.

I was surprised when Mr. M'Kee told me that the action was continued, after I gave my receipt in full, and an order to you to stop the proceedings on the same, therefore I wish you not to proceed any further upon my account and Mr. Hill's.

William Parker.
June 15th, 1789.

Mr. William Perry, and William Sterret.

Witness Present.
Daniel Flamelron,
James Parker.

The public will observe that on the 24th of April last, there was 20l. 5s. of the debt paid, and on the same day, 24th of April, I received an order from Mr. Parker to deputy Sterret to stay the proceedings for six weeks; this order I put into his hands on the 27th, and paid him all the costs, and that on the 28th of the same month of April, the remainder of debt and interest was fully paid and satisfied, which was but four days after the order was given to me. A state of these facts are sufficient for the public to judge from,

JOHN M'KEE.

TO BE SOLD,

By way of Public Vendue, on the first day of October next, at the dwelling of Margaret Hutten, in Washington township, Fayette county, near Redstone mills.

A TRACT of Land containing 319 acres, and the usual allowance, adjoining the said Margaret Hutten and others, being a tract of the first quality, in a good neighbourhood, and convenient to mills on and near the river Monongahela. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and an indisputable title given. The premises may be viewed at any time, and the sale made on the premises if required at the day of sale. At the same time will be sold, a number of elegant young horse creatures, some of them the best bred, being part of the estate of Hezekiah Magruder, deceased, by

MARGARET HUTTEN, sole executrix.

Six Pounds Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th of June last, living in Westmoreland county, two indented Servant Men, named RICHARD M'CARTNEY, and ROBERT CLOSE. Close is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, his dress is tow trowsers and a hunting shirt, M'Cartney is about 25 years of years of age, 6 feet high, dark hair, lately cut behind, had also a tow hunting shirt, body shirt and trowsers, and striped jacket. It is supposed that they have about five pounds in cash with them. Whoever takes up and secures the above described servants in any gaol, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, or Three Pounds for either, by me

WILLIAM DAVIS.

July 2d, 1789.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

[Concluded from our last]

Mr. Scull,

THE address proceeds to assign two reasons for calling a convention, the first is, that they may have what, (says the address) they never had an opportunity of expressing their sentiments publicly respecting the constitution. The assertion here being false, the reason fails; even if the address is designed to the tories, it is not strictly true, for they had the opportunity, but their attachment to king George induced them to reject it.

The second reason assigned is, because the constitution is in some important articles inconsistent with the constitution of the United States. In order to discover how groundless this reason is, I shall quote a part of the second clause of the sixth section of the United States constitution, where it says that "this constitution and the laws of the United States, and all treaties, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, &c. any thing in the constitution or laws of any state notwithstanding." And in the following clause, those who occupy the legislative, executive and judicial powers in every state, are to be bound by oath accordingly. These clauses are as much adopted by the late state convention of Pennsylvania, as any part of that constitution, and that convention had as legal powers for the business as any other can have, therefore this reason is not only unsupported, but it is an insult to common sense to offer such a reason.

When I examine this reason for calling at this time a convention, together with several of the objections to the constitution of Pennsylvania, which apply with much greater force against the constitution of the United States, and several of our sister states, I cannot help observing, that the authors of the address, whilst they possess an envenomed opposition to the constitution of Pennsylvania, are insidious and intriguing enemies of the general government. The usual objections to the constitution of Pennsylvania was against the construction of the form and distribution of the powers: on these usual topics the address is almost silent, but with respect to unequal representations, restricted majorities, &c. &c. the objections apply with double force against the general government, although we know in both cases some of these things were unavoidable. But in this last reason for calling a convention, the concealed design is more evident, for if after all, the constitution of Pennsylvania is inconsistent with that of the United States, then of course the state of Pennsylvania has not sufficiently adopted the general government; if when another convention is met, and they appear to have been elected by a greater number of citizens, they may set all a float, if they may make these constitutions more consistent; by the same rule they may render them more inconsistent. You will, perhaps, say this is too wicked a design to be thus imputed, but whenever a writer departs so much from truth, charity, and decency, as the addressors have done, no design that a concealed assassin is capable of, is too bad to be imputed to him. This inference of this being the real design, being the more evident of what follows in the address, viz. "no time should be lost as the federal government is now in operation." Can words make it more plain that the addressors believe, that this state convention. which was called for that purpose, did not sufficiently adopt the general government; that they did not in words adopt it as fully and plainly as language could do, is plain, but by the reasoning of the address, their doubt must rest upon their supposed want of power.

The address observes, that those who oppose a revision of the state constitution, are in general the same who have opposed the constitution of the United States. How far this remark is designed either to illustrate or to cover the genuine design of the address, is not easy to guess; but if the addressors mean those who opposed the having a new general government, they must be few indeed, for I do not know any of them; but if they mean those who wished to have the general government amended, they are very numerous indeed; all men that I have conversed with on the subject, have agreed that amendments were necessary. The most populous states in the union have connected amendments with their adopting acts, nay, even its framers and advocates, who have done most to prepare and defend it, say that amendments are necessary. Mr. Wilson, in the Pennsylvania convention, after admitting some of its errors, cried out, why amend it now, if it has perfections adopt it, and let its faults be amended again in the manner therein provided.

But after all, sir, I have been informed, that a design is on foot, and an attempt is made by the present assembly of this state, to call a convention, whether to revise or overturn the constitution of Pennsylvania, I cannot tell: I find a paragraph in the address supports the truth of the information: the address expresses it thus ..." But the subject has been lately resumed by an assembly truly the representatives of the people, and shewing by their conduct the genuine operation and force of the principles of just representation."

A few remarks on the constitution itself will, perhaps here be useful. The province of Pennsylvania was always governed by a single legislature, and the people were fond of their legislative assemblies, and supported them in their various contests with the executive branch; and the government of Pennsylvania has been as mild, and at the same time as an effective a one as that of any other colony. This old habit and attachment had doubtless some weight with the convention in agreeing to a single branch, but they took away the negative of the executive, and instituted various other checks in its place. The power of the executive had been supposed to be constantly, though gradually, encroaching; this they rendered more popular by vesting the executive power in a member from each county, instead of a single person as formerly; they likewise broke down some of the executive power, such as the appointments of justices, &c. and left them with the people. How this government has operated, would be best known by a comparison with other governments, for which I have not leisure; however, it seldom had fair play. But however convenient and proper such an

executive branch might be in time of war, and when counties were fewer, yet it is growing so numerous, consequently so destitute of responsibility as to require a revision. The right of voting allowed to all men who pay taxes, hath turned out not to be a means of power to the poor as was intended, but to the wealthy, who upon enabling them to pay a shilling or the like of poor tax, and their day's wages, can, and actually do procure the votes of sailors, porters, tradesmen, and the like, who have no property, nor common interest with the community; nothing in the constitution has gone further to destroy that liberty which it was intended to support.

If it be found expedient to institute an upper house in the legislature, revision of almost the whole would be necessary; whereas the particular I have mentioned above, and several others, may be made without altering the general arrangement; for I am clearly of the opinion that where there is two branches in the legislature, there ought to be some degree of negative in the executive, and the executive branch ought to be very responsible. In this I agree with the eastern, and differ from the southern states. In short. I am for a revision of the constitution but not in the manner, nor for the reasons mentioned in the address: The reasons have been already spoken to.

With respect to the manner, I will observe that it is not necessary, nor would I wish posterity to have the painful reflection that the revision of their government orig nated unjustly by a breach of trust. Very soon, sir, I think in about two years, the council of censors will meet, and will no doubt order a revision if it can be done with safety and quietness; it will be their duty, they will be our representatives for that purpose: This will be but a year longer than it can possibly be done in: if we cannot wait on this, let you and I sir, correspond with a few more, and do it; it is true we have no authority for that purpose, neither have the assembly, but we will break no oath, nor commit no treason against the constitution.

It is well known that every man accepting of an office gives up so much of his natural liberty, as is necessary to give security for the exercise of that office; upon this principle an assemblyman gives up his right of attempting directly or indirectly, to alter the constitution; to this he takes his solemn oath, as he shall answer to God at the day of judgment. It is the measure of his trust, and the rule of his duty; before he accepts it he is at liberty, if the majority join with him, to alter the constitution, he may decline his seat and declare his reasons; but the address says, the present assembly are truly the representatives of the people and have shewed themselves so, &c. In the name of honesty, are they representatives of the people for the purpose of condemning the constitution? are they not expressly forbid to alter any part of it by the rule of their trust? are they not expressly sworn to do nothing directly or indirectly that may have a tendency to alter it? When the assembly of 1777 and of 1778 made attempts only to ask the people their sentiments about it, they first altered their oath, and after all they did not even invite the people to call a convention, but only to tell them whether they wished for one or not. But it appears now we have an assembly that can take the oath, and break it with equal ease, and they have addressors, perhaps some of themselves, to glory in the conduct; such is the progress of vice Not having received your paper which contains the resolution and names of the voters, I do not know the names of the parties, but I cannot believe a majority of the house could have been induced to go into the measure otherwise than under the influence of deception and surprise; nor can I doubt but by retracting, they will rescue their character.

But if they should persist, why do they not tell us what alterations they design to make? will we agree to set every law, every security of property a float, without knowing what the movers of the business design to give us in return. I am for no revolution without necessity.

There are critical periods in the health of states as well as of persons. When after a revolution and bloody war, a state not only takes her enemies into her bosom, but intrusts them with her most influential offices. and, when public defaulters have procured princely estates, and have influence enough to combine under their banner, those of desperate fortunes, the indolent and the prophane; and when destroying times increase the number of bankrupts, and distress the bulk of people, in such periods, much less than a majority, well combined, may accomplish a revolution, especially if it happens to be a time of declining virtue, and a general disregard of oaths. Whether or not this is such a period, I submit to the attentive citizens of Pennsylvania. In the mean time I subscribe myself

A CANDID EXAMINER.

American News.

SAVANNA, (Georgia) May 28.

Extract from a letter from Colonel Maxwell, to Lieutenant Colonel Fishbourn, dated Midway, Liberty county, May 28.

"LAST Tuesday there was a trail of Indians discovered, making for this settlement, by a few men employed as spies. I immediately issued orders for embodying the militia, and three small parties were collected on the frontiers that night. On Wednesday morning as soon as Dr. Le Conte's negroes turned out of the fort, the Indians attempted to seize on them. Six fellows went out with guns; as soon as the negroes discovered the Indians they made back for the fort, and the Indians pursued them; there were some negroes in the fort with arms, who with the doctor, fired on them, whilst those who went out armed attacked them in the rear, which soon made them retreat with some loss to a fence, where they kept up a heavy fire at the fort for some time without effect. They carried off three negroes. Several parties of men soon got to the place, but pursued without waiting to collect a force sufficient to attack. Captain Fraser, with a small party came up with them on the side of a swamp, which they immediately ran into and prevented his charging them. It appears from the best accounts, that there are at least fifty in that party. The next morning they killed a man at a plantation of captain Saunders's just below the one which he now plants; and on Friday night they attacked a small guard within a mile and an half of me; the guard beat them off with the loss of one man killed. They carried off a negroe wench and a child a small distance from the place, stabbed the wench in several places with a knife, scalped her, and killed the child; the wench has come in, but is not expected to live. Yesterday evening at Mr Stephen Baker's, three of his negroes went over the fence, who were fired on, and a wench killed and scalped. And an attempt to plunder was likewise made at Mr. James Wood's on Friday, but the negroes discovered the savages at a distance, and made their escape. They seem to have separated into small parties, and to be all round us. A party is to go out to-morrow morning. It is thought by the different trails that have been discovered since, there was other parties come into the settlement besides that which attacked Le Conte, if so, there is no telling what their numbers are.'

The two men killed by the Indians in Liberty county were Mr. Grimes and Mr. James Cole.

Regimental Orders, Savanna, May 26.

An express having this moment arrived from Colonel Maxwell, of Liberty county, giving a distressing and very alarming account of the depredations and murders committed by the Indians, at Le Conte's fort, and the frontiers of this county, it is therefore ordered, that the militia of Chatham county do hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. For the present the Great and Little Ogechee companies under proper officers, will march immediately for Le Conte's fort; a captain's command of the militia in town and its environs, will march with all dispatch for fort Man, where they will take possession of the fort, and govern themselves in such a manner as will prevent any imposition from the enemy; captain Lloyd will also furnish one piece of artillery, under proper officers and men to attend this detachment; and the major will command the whole. The adjutant will order a town guard for duty immediately, to be kept at the court house, commanded by a subaltern, who will mount guard every evening at 7 o'clock, to patrole the town, and prevent a surprise; the officer will call on the commandant for private orders.

BEN. FISHBOURN,
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Chatham Militia.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) June 4.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier General Clarke, to his Honor the Governor, dated Washington, May 29, 1789, 10 o'clock at night.

SIR,

Yesterday evening, four o'clock, I received information from the Creeks, brought by five head men of the Cherokees, who had attended at the Creek nation to settle a dispute between the two nations. The express came upwards of two hundred miles in three days from the Cherokees, informing, that three hundred Creeks set off from their towns the 22d instant, and that a runner was sent to the Cowetas for another hundred to join them. I was informed their instructions, to fall on the frontiers of Georgia, and commence hostilities near the Cherokee corner the 29th instant. I sent express to alarm the different parts, and in the mean time ordered that a part of the militia should march to their relief. The express returned at four o'clock this afternoon, with an account that a fort was attacked near that place this morning by thirty Indians, and many more discovered in different places. One man was killed at the fort. The militia first raised will be on the ground this evening I am collecting a reinforcement, and am in hopes to be there to morrow with five hundred men. These Cherokees further say, that they understood that 500 Creeks were ordered to the lower parts of Georgia, and that they saw the three hundred first mentioned draw their ammunition and march, with orders from M'Gillivray to break up the new counties at all events by burning houses; and in case of resistance to kill and take their property. From these, and other corroborating circumstances I have every reason to believe they are determined on hostilities. We are entirely out of ammunition, and hope a supply will be forwarded as soon as possible. I shall call on the contractor for supplies, and hope it will meet with approbation. I am, with due respect and esteem, your honor's most obedient and most humble servant,

E. CLARKE.

N. B. The fort attacked is in Wilkes County.

Published by order of the Executive,
J. MERIWETHER, Sec.

In Council, Augusta, May 31, 1789.

Ordered unanimously,

That it be assured, that the most effectual measures shall be immediately taken, in the power of the executive to make, for the support of the frontiers, and the general defence of the state.

Extract from the Minutes, and published by Order of the Executive.

J MERIWETHER, Sec.

NEW-YORK. June 10.

By the vessels lately arrived from China, at Philadelphia, we are informed, that the Brigantine Eleonora, captain Simon Metcalf, was fitting out on a voyage to the north west coast of America, to trade with the inhabitants for their furs; that in the defence of the said brig against an attack from the freebooters of the country, in the river Tigris, or on one of the Ladrone islands, the fore part of her was blown up, and several lives were lost, including one or two of the mates; and it was after great exertion that the vessel was protected from falling into the enemy's hands. The Eleanora sailed from New-York in February 1787.

June 29 Thursday the 11th inst being the day for the general assembly of the state of Rhode-Island, agreeable to a resolve passed at their last session, to take into consideration a motion made for calling a convention, to adopt the new constitution; the same was accordingly taken up, and after the matter was discussed, the vote was taken, and there was a majority of 11 against calling a convention. The motion made for repealing the tender law was also taken into consideration, and it also passed in the negative by a majority of 7.

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

House of Representatives of the United States,

Monday, June 8.

Mr. Madison, according to notice, this day moved the house to go into a committee of the whole, in order to take into consideration the subject of amendments, in pursuance of the 5th article of the constitution.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Burke, &c. on the ground of its being improper to enter on such a subject till the government was perfectly organized and in operation. It was contended the discussion of so important a business would take up so much time, as to produce too much delay in the bills already before Congress for the establishment of the judiciary, the executive departments, and the revenue system. Mr. Jackson in particular, argued that an attempt at amendments would be entirely improper before the constitution had been tried, and experience had ascertained its defects. That all investigation now would be merely speculative and theoretical, and that it was no time now to try experiments.

Mr. Madison replied in a long and able speech, in which he enforced the propriety of entering, at an early period, into the subject of amendments. He had no design to propose any alterations which in the view of the most sanguine friends to the constitution, could affect its main structure or principles, or do it any possible injury. His object was to quiet the minds of the people, by giving them some early assurance of a disposition in the house to provide expressly against all encroachments on their liberties, and against the abuses to which the principles of the constitution were liable.

He then stated a number of amendments, which he thought should be incorporated in the constitution

577

and enforced the propriety of each by various explanations and arguments.

The oppoſition the original motion received, induced him at laſt to withdraw it, in order to propoſe that a ſpecial committee ſhould be appointed to conſider and report what amendments it would be proper to adopt.

He afterwards waved this propoſition, and offered to the houſe a reſolution, comprehending the amendments at large, together with a bill of rights, which he moved might be referred to a committee of the whole, when ſitting on the ſtate of the union. This was carried.

Mr. Gerry moved that the ratifications of the ſeveral ſtates, and the amendments accompanying the ſame, be laid on the clerk's table, for the information of the members, which was carried.

Wedneſday, June 10.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

On Motion of Mr. Madiſon, a clauſe was inſerted, which provides, "that there ſhall be a ſurveyor at each of the ports of "delivery only," except certain ports to be enumerated."

The motion of Mr. Ames, which was withdrawn yeſterday, was again brought forward by that gentlemen, and adopted as a clauſe, to be inſerted in the bill: it provides, that every maſter or other perſon, having charge or command of a ſhip or veſſel bound to any port of the United States, ſhall be obliged to produce, on demand, to any officer or perſon authoriſed for the purpoſe, two manifeſts, ſpecifying in words, the true contents of the cargo on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel; one of which manifeſts the officer is to endorſe, and return to the captain, noting the time when the ſame was produced to him. The other he is to tranſmit to the naval officer of the port where the ſaid veſſel is bound to.

Monday, June 15.

Mr. Scott from the committee to conſider the ſtate of the unappropriated lands in the weſtern territory, reported; this report contained a very particular geographical account of that country.

Voted, That this report be referred to a committee of the whole upon the ſtate of the union.

HUDSON, (State of New York) June 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman living on lake Champlain, to his friend in this city, May 9.

"It is almoſt impoſſible to deſcribe the extreme diſtreſs ſurrounding the people here. No bread or proviſion of any kind. The ſcene is truly painful. The common ſuſtenance of the women and children has been tad-poles boiled in water, and peaſe ſtraw, which they ſwallowed till they began to ſwell in the glands of the throat; when fiſh came to their relief, which they ſimply boiled in water, without ſalt or bread, which brought on dyſenteries. Some have died, and many are ſick. I was without bread fourteen days, and obliged to live on my ſeed potatoes."

Pittſburgh, July 11,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Louiſville, Falls of Ohio, to his friend in this town, dated the 1ſt of June.

"The firſt and moſt general topic of converſation at this place, is the hoſtile diſpoſition of the Indians, which in ſeveral inſtances has diſcovered itſelf in the vicinity of this place. A few days ago a very reſpectable woman was murdered by a party of Indians, and mangled in the moſt barbarous manner; and a negro girl and two white children taken priſoners. Judge Simms's ſettlement is in the greateſt apprehenſion, and not without every reaſon. Six ſoldiers are now at this garriſon who were wounded on Thurſday was eight days, at that ſettlement, and one killed on the ſpot. Since, it is reported, two ſurveyors of that party were killed, but it is not ſo well aſcertained as the former, however, no one doubts it: the ſame report ſays, that a party was detached a few days after to purſue ſome Indians who were diſcovered in the ſettlement, and took 8 priſoners, who are lodged at this time at a block houſe near the mouth of the Miami."

A correſpondent enquires why the Medicinal Springs in the neighbourhood of this town, have now obtained the ſtile of *Federal*. Are they found to have any phyſical virtue in changing the ſentiments of the mind? If ſo, they come up to the *Federal Spinning Wheel* made in Pittſburgh, which ſpins federal thread I preſume; and that put together by a federal weaver will make a federal ſhirt, and give federal ideas to the wearer. The truth is, I greatly prize the water of thoſe ſprings as having done great good to many, but I diſlike the quaintneſs of this epithet, and could wiſh to ſee theſe ſalutary waters take no part in politics; but remain juſt as they were known by the name of Medicinal only.

I juſt add in their favor, that a very ſplendid company is expected there from Virginia, Maryland, and other places, this ſeaſon.

Thurſday afternoon laſt, marched into town under the command of captain M'Curdy, a detachment of recruits, being part of the quota of Pennſylvania, raiſed for the defence of our frontiers.

An Account of Mademoiſellee de SALIGNAC,

Who was blind from her infancy, and yet could write, read, and play at cards, &c.

THIS gentlewoman was of a good family in France and loſt her ſight when only two years old, her mother having been adviſed to lay ſome pigeon's blood on her eyes to preſerve them in the ſmall pox, whereas, ſo far from anſwering the end, it eat into them; nature however, may be ſaid to have compenſated for that unhappy miſtake, by beauty of perſon, ſweetneſs of temper, vivacity of genius, quickneſs of conception, and many talents, which certainly much alleviated her misfortune.

She could play at cards with the ſame readineſs as others of the party; ſhe firſt prepared the packs allotted to her, by pricking them in ſeveral parts, yet ſo imperceptibly that the cloſeſt inſpection could ſcarcely diſcern her indexes. She could ſort the ſuits and arrange the cards in their proper ſequence, with the ſame preciſion, and nearly the ſame facility, as they who have their ſight. All ſhe required of thoſe who played with her, was to name every card as it was played; and theſe ſhe retained ſo exactly, that ſhe frequently performed ſome notable ſtrokes, ſuch as ſhewed a great combination and ſtrong memory.

The moſt wonderful circumſtance is, that ſhe ſhould have learned to read and write; but even this is readily believed on knowing her method. In writing to her, no ink was uſed, but the letters were pricked down on the paper; and by the delicacy of her touching each letter, ſhe could follow them ſucceſſively, and read every word with her fingers' ends. She herſelf, in writing, made uſe of a pencil, as ſhe could not know when her pen was dry; her guide on the paper was a ſmall thin ruler, and of the breadth of her writing. On finiſhing a letter ſhe would wet it, ſo as to fix the traces of her pencil that they were not obſcured or effaced; then ſhe proceeded to fold and ſeal it, and write the direction, all by her own addreſs, and without the aſſiſtance of any other perſon. Her writing was very ſtrait, well cut, and the ſpelling no leſs correct. To reach this ſingular mechaniſm, the indefatigable cares of her affectionate mother were long employed, who accuſtoming her daughter to feel letters cut in cards or paſteboard, brought her to diſtinguiſh an A from a B, and thus the whole alphabet, and afterwards to ſpell words; then by the remembrance of the ſhape of the letters to delineate them on paper, & laſtly, to arrange them ſo as to form words and ſentences.

She learned to play on the guitar, and even contrived a way of pricking down her tunes as an aſſiſtance to her memory. So delicate were her organs, that in ſinging a tune, though new to her, ſhe was able to name the notes.

In figured dances ſhe acquitted herſelf extremely well, and in a minuet, with inimitable eaſe and graceſulneſs. As for the works of her ſex, ſhe had a maſterly hand, ſhe could ſew and hem perfectly well; and in all her works ſhe threaded the needles for herſelf, however ſmall.

By her watch her touch never failed telling her exactly the hour and minute.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in the vicinity of Pittſburgh, the 12th of June laſt, a bright bay Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands 3 inches high, branded on the left ſhoulder with a ſmall o, a few ſmall ſaddle marks, her right leg behind rather ſwelled, a blemiſh on her left eye, a ſwith tail, trots remarkably well, and ſhews Engliſh make. It is ſuppoſed, by information, that ſhe ſwam the Monongahela oppoſite Small's mill. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and delivers her to John Irwin in Pittſburgh, or to the ſubſcriber at his farm ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

DAVID IRWIN.

July 8, 1789.

William Powell, Iohn Pawley, Mr. Peyton.

R:

Iohn Robinſon,

S.

Iudge Symmes, Robert Smith, Doctor Slater, David Smith.

T:

David Tait,

V:

Ieremiah Vangilder.

W:

Ierry Welder,

Y.

Iohn Young.

ALL thoſe who have paid no attention to the repeated notices of BRADEN and WYLIE, reſpecting the ſettlement of their accounts, are, for the laſt time, called upon to ſettle and pay off the ſame, on or before the 31ſt inſtant, otherwiſe their accounts will be put in ſuits, without further notice.

Pittſburgh, July 8, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

Or Exchanged for a PLANTATION,

A Valuable Houſe and Lot in the town of Pittſburgh. Enquire of the printer.

July 10.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint the public and his friends, that he has eſtabliſhed a

Nail Manufactory;

in the Town of Waſhington, in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Acklin, where may be had nails of different kinds, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for Caſh only. He wants a couple of journeymen nailers.

He has furniſhed himſelf with a ſmall but neat aſſortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he will ſell for beef cattle on foot, pork, whiſkey, country linen, beeſwax, tallow, and butter.

SAMUEL BLACK.

Waſhington, July 7, 1789.

Pittſburgh, July 8, 1789.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Alleghany county a ſervant Boy, who calls himſelf Andrew Beagle, ſays that his maſter's name is William Craig, and that he lives in Waſhington county. Notice is hereby given to his ſaid maſter, that unleſs he releaſes ſaid ſervant before Saturday the 18th inſtant, he will on that day be ſold for his fees.

ANDREW ROBINSON, Gaoler.

at his ſhop in Pittſburgh, fronting the Diamond, where any quantity of the above articles may be had on the ſhorteſt notice. Likewiſe, old Scythes or Sickles repaired. Caſh, Ginſeng or Country Produce will be taken in payment.

N. B. All kind of Blackſmiths' work done at the above ſhop on the loweſt terms.

May 22, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

A Large, commodious and well finiſhed Frame Houſe, ſituated on the moſt commanding and deſirable ſpot in the town of Pittſburgh, on Market, between Front and Second ſtreet, with a good kitchen, ſtable, and an extenſive and convenient cellar. The houſe is ſuited for any buſineſs. Independant of its value and conveniences, the proprietor was offered, at an early period, two hundred pounds for the ground on which it ſtands. It will be ſold low, and the payments made eaſy. For particulars enquire of the proprietor, George Fowler, at Wingfield, on Chatiers creek, or William Chriſty, jun. in Pittſburgh. April 28, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Forbes, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to his executor, the ſubſcriber, or otherwiſe make ſuch ſettlement as may be ſatisfactory to him; and all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip of Gray and Forbes, bricklayers, are likewiſe informed, that their reſpective debts muſt be paid forthwith to ſaid ſubſcriber, and William Gray the ſurviving partner, or ſuch arrangements made as may be to their wiſhes.

Any perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid George Forbes, are deſired to bring in their accounts to his ſaid executor.

JAMES TOD.

Pittſburgh, June 2, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

John Findlay & William Marſhall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercerſburgh,

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all ſizes.

Which they will diſpoſe of by the caſk or ſingle pound, on reaſon terms, for either Caſh, Furs, or Ginſeng.

Mercerſburgh, June 10, 1789.

KENTUCKY BOATS of different ſizes, for ſale, at Elizabeth-town on the Monongahela, in the Forks of Yough. At the ſaid town the Boat building buſineſs in all its braches, is carried on by

DUNCAN BERRIMAN & Co.

Philadelphia; where travellers may be ſupplied at a ſhort notice with KEEL or other Boats, on reaſonable terms, and warranted by Stephen Bayard, proprietor, on the premiſes; who has for ſale at his ſtore at ſaid place, ſundry Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries---which will be ſold for caſh, or the following country produce, viz. grain, flour, whiſkey, bacon, tallow, beeſwax, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June 11, 1789.

Beaumont's Hotel

AND OHIO COFFEE-HOUSE.

W. H. BEAUMONT at the importunity of ſeveral reſpectable characters in the town of Pittſburgh and its environs, propoſes on Monday next, the 15th inſtant, to open an Hotel and Coffee-Houſe, in that large and commodious dwelling, lately in the occupation of Mr. Alexander Fowler, in Market ſtreet, where he hopes to meet with the patronage of the public, which he is determined to deſerve by his attention to their ſervice.

He will uſe his utmoſt endeavours punctually to procure the newſpapers from Philadelphia and other places from whence they may be regularly attainable, for the uſe and amuſement of his cuſtomers, and he flatters himſelf, that by an undertaking hitherto unattempted in this weſtern country, ſo beneficial to the public at large, and which will tend ſo much to their entertainment, he will participate in their favors.

By a conſtant attention to the wiſhes of his gueſts, and a uniform deſire to pleaſe, ſaid Beaumont makes no doubt but that in a ſhort time he will make his Hotel a deſirable object to travellers, eſpecially as he has an excellent ſtable adjacent, well fitted up, and which will be well attended to.

At the Ohio Coffee-Houſe ſelect parties may be furniſhed with apartments without being intruded on by others; and a few gentlemen may be well accomodated with boarding and lodging at a reaſonable rate.

W. H. BEAUMONT.

Pittſburgh, June 12, 1789.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS ſome evil-diſpoſed perſon or perſons for this ſome time paſt, have broke down the fences around the incloſures belonging to the ſubſcriber, in the vicinity of Pittſburgh, to his great injury. He therefore, hereby offers the above reward to any perſon who will give him ſufficient information to convict the perpetrator or perpetrators of ſuch unwarrantable conduct, ſo that they may be brought to ſuffer the penalty of the law in ſuch caſes made and provided.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittſburgh, June 20, 1789.

Federal Springs.

THE Public are hereby informed, that there is erected at the Federal Springs in Waſhington County, near Colonel Nevill's, a very convenient Bathing Houſe, in which there are two plunging and two ſhower Baths, and a dreſſing room annexed to each bathing room; alſo a common Bath, and a number of houſes, with chimnies, for tavern, private lodgings, and the accommodation of private families. There are in the neighbourhood a number of fields reſerved for paſture. Many cures were effected laſt Seaſon by theſe Springs. Every exertion to render the place comfortable and the Springs ſerviceable to the Bathers has been made by

WILLIAM M. SIBRET.

Pittſburgh, 2d. June, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

By private contract, on reaſonable terms, and the time of payment made eaſy to the purchaſer, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 394, ſituate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittſburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the ſame.

A young unblemiſhed Virginia bred Horſe, excellent for the ſaddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her ſide, got by old Dove.

Another Colt riſing three years old, got by old Dove, ſame dam.

And alſo one Cow and one Steer.

For a ſight of the articles, and particulars reſpecting the ſale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittſburgh.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Watſon are requeſted to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magiſtrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

Greenſburgh, June 16, 1789.

THE partnerſhip of Phillip Freeman and Wendel Keller being diſſolved, all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid Freeman are deſired to bring in their accounts legally authenticated, in order to have them ſettled, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Freeman are deſired to make payment on or before the 25th of July nex. enſuing, PHILLIP FREEMAN.

ON the 27th inſtant, captain Snake, a Munſee chief, brought to this poſt and delivered up four Horſes, ſtolen from the inhabitants on the Alleghany waters, at different times ſince the firſt of September laſt. The owners are requeſted to make application, produce vouchers to prove their property, and take them away. Given at Fort Franklin this 28th day of May, 1789.

JONATHAN HEART, Capt. Com.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general aſſembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to diſtribute the donation lands promiſed to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the ſaid lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH: Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormſby's Ferry, where Subſcriptions (at 17/6 per ann.) Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; Thoſe exceeding